

THE FARMING WORLD.

CORN ON THE COB.

Some Reasons Why It Should Never Be Fed to Horses.

Corn on the cob should never be fed to horses, as there is always a risk of making them sick by doing so. When corn on the cob is fed, unless a horse's appetite is carefully noted and just enough is given to him, he will eat the cob also, and as the cob is more or less indigestible there is a big chance of making him sick and losing him. In feeding a horse care should be taken to give him just enough and no more, too much being almost as bad as too little.

I have just heard of an experience with a good horse which proves the truth of what I have said. One of my friends who has a negro hostler has had trouble about keeping his horses well and in good condition, owing to the fact that if the hostler, for any reason, lost his temper with one of the horses he gave that horse's breakfast, dinner or supper to another horse, and when the stunted horse got his next meal (for the negro was afraid to cut him more than one meal at a time) he would eat cobs as well as the corn. One evening some time ago, when the stock came in from work, one of the horses was sick and it was found that he had indigestion. A remedy was given, and when after long work on him the sick animal evacuated a great number of pieces of cob as large as a chestnut were found, which showed conclusively the cause of the trouble. No blame was attached to the hostler at the time, but soon after another negro who had a grudge against the ill-tempered hostler told how the horses were treated; investigation proved the truth of the story and the hostler was discharged. Since that time the horses have been fed on shelled corn and there has been no trouble, all of them keeping in perfect health and looking well.

It is some trouble and a slight additional expense to shell the corn for the horses, but it is better to do this than to have to sit up for hours with a sick horse and perhaps lose him at last. It is not, however, a great deal of trouble to me to shell my corn, as I use for this purpose a little corn sheller with which one man can easily shell a bushel of corn in ten minutes or less. I paid three dollars for it, and the work is so light and pleasant that the children on the place enjoy shelling a large part of the corn used for the horses. Cows can eat cobs without danger, but horses cannot. A horse is a clean and choice animal and must be more carefully treated than any other class of stock or he will not thrive.—Julien A. Hall, in Ohio Farmer.

HINTS FOR STOCKMEN.

The draft horse business is promising well.

Ice cold water is neither good for man or beast.

A good curry comb in a willing hand saves grain.

The hoghouse should be low. A high house is colder than a low one.

Don't pile old bedding at the head of the stall under the horse's nose.

Do not be in too big a hurry to wean the fall pigs. Get them well started to growing.

Every stock owner should have on hand remedies for ordinary diseases and wounds.

Swine do not require a high temperature. A temperature of 45 degrees is high enough.

The bottom of a horse's hoof is strong and when the shoe pares it off he commits crime.

Good breeds and good representatives of breeds, well taken care of, indicate a good farmer.

After separating the calf from its mother, feed the natural milk as soon as drawn, for a week or ten days.

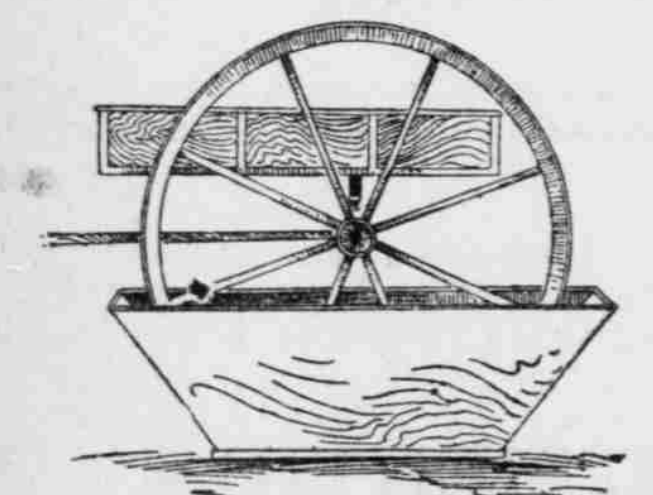
Curry the cows? Yes. Currying removes the dirt and cleans the skin, and that is of as much value to a cow as to a horse.

Don't feed cold weather. By that we mean don't neglect to have warm winter shelter, and thus save grain which will be necessary to keep up uselessly wasted animal heat.—Western Flowman.

WASHING VEHICLES.

A Device That Will Save Considerable Time and Labor.

The device shown in the cut will save much time and labor in washing wagons. A narrow water-tight box of



HOW TO WASH WAGONS.

the shape shown in the illustration is slipped under the wheel when it has been "jacked up." A pail of water is now poured in and the wheel revolved. The dirt can thus be removed quickly and much more easily than when a pail is used to hold the water. Once used, the benefits of this device will be very apparent.—American Agriculturist.

Evergreens on the Farm.

The first consideration in planting trees about farm buildings is to shelter them from sun, wind and storm. The need of shade in summer is generally recognized, but too many planters overlook the equal necessity for evergreens to protect from winter winds, and to give a little color to the monotony of winter landscapes. Evergreens produce an effect in ornamental planting not to be obtained in any other way.

HINTS FOR BEGINNERS.

Poultry Raising Is Not a Rapid Road to Wealth.

It is unfortunate for one to enter into a business and fail because of ignorance or lack of knowledge of how to manage, and it is seldom that it is done in mercantile pursuits; yet hundreds attempt the poultry business under the supposition that "anybody can raise chickens," when the fact is that the poultry business requires more skill in management than is required in raising cattle or other large stock. The reason is that if a farmer has one or two cows, the small number permits him to become familiar with each animal. He knows their peculiarities, the kinds of food preferred by each, and should one of them become sick he quickly detects it and at once proceeds to use remedies, if necessary sitting up all night to take care of it. With a flock of 50 hens, however, the case is different. Although the flock will not require any more room than one cow, yet there are 50 individuals, each being entirely different in many respects from the others, and all having their characteristics and peculiarities, making it much more difficult to understand their requirements. The ordinary farmhand seldom notices the poultry except to occasionally give a mess of corn, and but few farmers give sufficient personal attention to fully understand the thorough management of a flock so as to derive the largest profit therefrom. On the large majority of farms the owners do not know how many fowls they lose in a year from the numerous causes and dangers, and there are also hundreds of farmers who do not know whether their fowls pay or not.

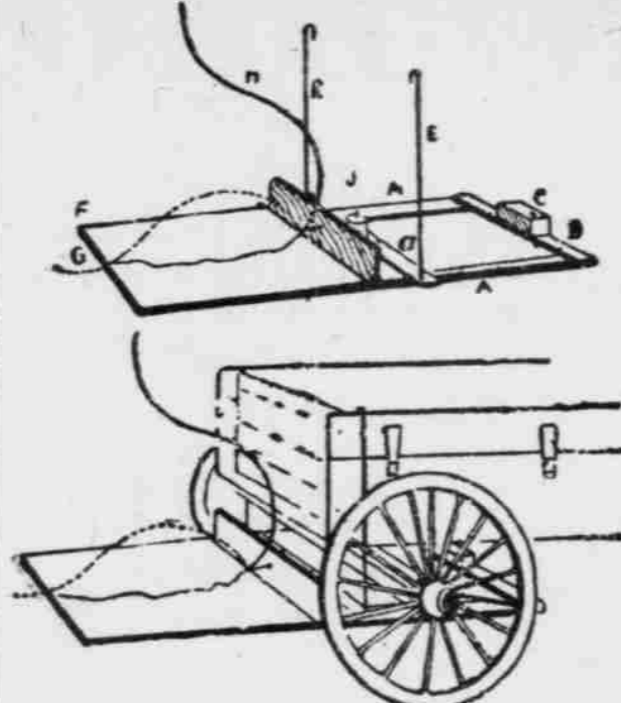
If the beginner (perhaps some person who desires to seek a living outside of a city on a limited capital) is to succeed he must pursue a course which differs from that usually practiced on farms. But how is he to know, and how can he anticipate the various conditions under obstacles which he may meet? Even a small investment is a great deal when it represents all, perhaps the savings of years; hence the greater necessity for knowledge in going into the poultry business.

It is possible that a beginner may have fair success the first year, but as a rule such is not generally the case. The only safe mode is to begin with a few, expect no profit the first year and but little the next, devoting the time to learning without incurring much risk, and success will come later.—Farm and Fireside.

HUSKING MADE EASY.

An Ingenious Device That Has Never Been Patented.

A convenient wagon attachment for husking corn in the field, where it is necessary to drive a team from one shock to the other, is illustrated herewith. A A are two pieces two by six inches and about nine feet long, and B and D are two by four inches, three feet long. Bolt B and D to A A. C is a block six by six inches, one foot long, bolted to B in the center and fits under the shock.



WAGON CORN HUSKING TABLE.

der the reach of the wagon. E E are two iron rods that go through each end of D and hook over the top of the wagon box. F is the platform for husking the corn on. H is a lever made of an old hay rake tooth that is bent to the right shape and will spring back to place. The twine is taken from ball (J) and reaches across platform to G. Throw fodder on the platform and when husked draw lever (H) over Q and hook it on G, which will press the fodder in a tight bundle; have a loop in the end of the twine, draw over and tie. The lower cut shows how it is attached to the wagon.—Farm and Fireside.

Cause of Vertigo in Geese.

The most frequent difficulty with ducks and geese is that of vertigo. They drop down on their feet or fall over to one side suddenly, at times as rapidly recovering, or dying immediately. This happens only when ducks or geese are fed on too much grain. The best system to adopt in summer is to put them in a field where short grass is abundant, or even young weeds, and let them get the food for themselves. They require but very little food in summer, as they are then well over the laying period, becoming non-producers. If this fact is kept in view—that of the non-producers requiring but little food during warm weather—there would be a saving in expenses as well as fewer losses from disease, but it is difficult to convince those having good breeds that there is such a thing as killing with kindness—feeding too much.—Journal of Agriculture.

The Most Desirable Hog.

The most desirable hog is one which will make a side weighing from 42 to 55 pounds. What is most needed is a hog which will develop well in flesh, have a deep side, well proportioned ham and shoulder, and which can be put on the market when weighing 165 to 190 pounds. Care should be exercised in breeding to develop a hog with a good, thick belly; special attention should be given to producing a type which will back down even with fat and carry a side as nearly as possible even throughout.—Dakota Field and Farm.

CALENDAR FOR 1898.

JANUARY							JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				

FEBRUARY							AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				

MARCH							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				

APRIL							OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				

MAY							NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				

JUNE							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				

Advice to Klondikers.

"Be sure you are right—then go ahead." The newspapers are filled with all sorts of statements regarding mining in the Yukon basin, and schemes for the profit of the "stay-at-homes" are more plentiful than icicles in Dawson. The railways are trying to place before you reliable information as to the country and how to get there. The Northern Pacific is the pioneer in Alaska passenger traffic, running its trains from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Puget Sound and Portland, have by their recently issued map folder on Alaska again demonstrated their right to first consideration. Send Chas. S. Fee, St. Paul, Minn., 2-cents postage for the latest and best Alaska map published.

The Man of Moderate Means.

"I can't afford," said the man of moderate means, "to go to many places of amusement, but I am admitted free to the play with the longest run on record, 'The Struggle of Life.'—N. Y. Sun.

The Hot Springs.

Picturesquely situated in the heart of the Black Hills of South Dakota are renowned for the marvelous cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and kindred diseases, which have been effected by the use of its waters. First-class hotel accommodations and baths. Tourist tickets on sale daily and especially low rates on the first and third Tuesdays of this month. For full information apply to agents Chicago & North-western Railway.

"What do you think, old boy; I stole a kiss from that haughty Miss Juniper!" "Pooh, that's nothing. The last evening I was there I saw her poodle kiss her 17 times."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

For Homeseeker's Excursion dates via the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Ry. and information of their tourist sleeping arrangement, address H. F. Bowsher, 435 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

When a man begins to imagine that he is in love with a bloomer girl it's time for him to stop drinking.—Chicago News.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

On the shoulders of the young and hale poverty sits but lightly.—N. Y. Independent.

In Winter Sciatia is worse. Any time St. Jacobs Oil is the best cure.

The dance they sit out is the most delightful to a pair of lovers.—Chicago News.

Cold weather aggravates rheumatic pains But St. Jacobs Oil cures—any time.

No man can love a woman, no matter how beautiful she is, if she can't cook.—Washington Democrat.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle, common	\$2 75 @ 3 75
Select butchers	96 @ 97 1/4
CALVES—Fair to good light	5 75 @ 6 50
HOGS—Common	2 80 @ 3 30
Mixed packers	3 30 @ 3 40
Light shippers	3 35 @ 3 40
SHEEP—Choice	4 00 @ 4 35
LAMBS—Good to choice	5 00 @ 5 40
FLOUR—Winter family	3 35 @ 3 40
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	93 @ 93 1/2
No. 3 red	92 @ 92 1/2
No. 2 mixed	91 @ 91 1/2
Oats—No. 2	24 1/2 @ 24 3/4
Rye—No. 2	47 @ 47 1/2
HAY—Premium to choice	9 25 @ 9 40
PROVISIONS—Mess pork	8 @ 8 1/2
Lard—Prime Steam	4 @ 4 25
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	12 @ 13
Prime to choice creamery	10 @ 10 1/2
APPLES—Per bu	2 50 @ 3 25
POTATOES—Per bu	2 10 @ 2 25

CHICAGO.	
FLOUR—Winter patent	4 70 @ 4 90
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	88 @ 89 1/4
No. 2 Chicago spring	88 @ 89
CORN—No. 2	29 1/2 @ 29 3/4
OATS—No. 2	7 50 @ 7 55
PORK—Mess	4 45 @ 4 50
LARD—Steam	4 45 @ 4 50

NEW YORK.	
FLOUR—Winter patent	4 80 @ 5 10
No. 2 red	96 @ 98 1/4
CORN—No. 2	29 1/2 @ 29 3/4
OATS—No. 2	7 50 @ 7 55
PORK—Mess	4 45 @ 4 50
LARD—Steam	4 45 @ 4 50

BALTIMORE.	
FLOUR—Family	4 40 @ 4 65
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	96 @ 96 1/2
Southern—Wheat	91 @ 97 1/4
Corn—Mixed	33 @ 33 1/2
Oats—No. 2 white	29 1/2 @ 30
Rye—No. 2 western	31 1/2 @ 31 3/4
CATTLE—First quality	4 35 @ 4 65
HOGS—Western	4 15 @ 4 20

INDIANAPOLIS.	
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	92 1/2 @ 93
Corn—No. 2 mixed	25 @ 25 1/2
Oats—No. 2	22 @ 22 1/2

LOUISVILLE.	
FLOUR—Winter patent	3 75 @ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	92 @ 94
Corn—Mixed	28 1/2 @ 29
Oats—No. 2	7 50 @ 7 55
PORK—Mess	4 45 @ 4 50
LARD—Steam	4 45 @ 4 50

GIVES HER OLD NUMBER.

Young Bride Confused in Making Her First Purchase.

She was one of the prettiest little things in the world and the way she stepped into the store and ordered a bill of groceries was a sight worth witnessing. When she came to settle for them she found she did not have enough money with her, so blushing asked that they be sent C. O. O.

"Certainly," returned the obliging grocer, smilingly. "What is the number?" The little lady stammered as she gave the name Gibson, but failed utterly when she came to the number. At last she faltered out:

"No. 4621 M—; no I mean 5537 B," and hastened away covered with confusion and blushes.

An interested bystander asked the grocer as the girl went out the door:

"One of those persons who try to get goods under false pretenses, I suppose," and was very much astonished when the grocer replied, laughing:

"Not at all, you see, a bride giving her first order, I can spot them a mile off."—Chicago Chronicle.

YOU CAN'T STOP 'EM.

News comes from Attica, Ind., of the destruction, by fire, of the big laboratory and office building of the Sterling Remedy Company, makers of Cascarets Candy Cathartic and No-To-Bac, the original guaranteed-to-cure habit cure. The fire broke out in one of the packing rooms on the third floor during the noon hour, and had made considerable headway before it was discovered.

As soon as it became apparent that the fire department would have difficulty in combating it, the flames, the work of saving the thousands of valuable documents, contracts, files, millions of booklets and tons of advertising matter was begun with the utmost energy. The Sterling Remedy Company is the principal industry of the beautiful little city of Attica, employing several hundred people, besides being affiliated with the Indiana Mineral Springs, the famous Magneto-Mineral Cure. Hundreds of men, women and children vied with each other in carrying the contents of the burning building to places of safety.

Meanwhile the proverbial energy and presence-of-mind of General Manager Kramer, of the Sterling Remedy Company, was displayed. He quietly walked away, and secured a big show room near by, and had all the office furniture, charged and dilapidated as it was, taken there. Before the boxes had ceased burning, in which the fire originated, orders were being dictated in the make-shift office for new supplies, and car loads of material were ordered by wire while the streams were still playing on the ruins. Several shipments were made the same evening from goods saved, and on Friday morning, all departments were at work in various rooms about town, while a gang of men were cleaning away the wreckage preliminary to rebuilding.

His Parting Shot.

He (after being rejected)—I shall never marry now.

She—Foolish man! Why not?

(Visciously)—If you won't have me, who will?—Philadelphia North American.

All About Alaska.

Descriptive folder containing five maps of Alaska and routes to the gold fields, the most complete